INGLAND AS A WAR POWER

CHARLES DILKE REVEALS BRITISH IMPOTENCY.

to the Empire Might Defend Itself, It Cannot Expect to Whip an Enemy in a Great War-An Army as Well as a Navy In Needed-Great Britain May Be Successfully Inyaded-Weakness of the Present Militia System-Scandals of the War Department.

LONDON, Feb. 4-All England is now conmeed of two things: First, that the defensive mources of the empire are seriously defective; cond, that both the naval and military forces the country must speedly be put in instant liness for war. Even the Little Englanders forced to admit that only by putting the ny and navy of Great Britain upon a war oting in the shortest possible time can it be sped to avert a war which will tax the utmost press of the empire. The other alternativebleh nobody dares suggest in the present state the public temper-is that England should ely surrender the prestige and vast comercial interests which she has long possessed Asiatic and other markets.

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The distilusion of the British public is not conmed to the sudden realization of the genuiness and imminence of the danger which threats. Another popular idea, which has come to almost a fetish in England, has also been lestroyed. This is the notion, almost universal in these islands until now, that an all-powerful mayy is the only essential prerequisite for British success in any struggle. It has been this blind faith in the navy which has made the public at large almost indifferent to the recent exposures of the inefficiency and mismanat of British military resources. Everybody knows, and none better than Englishmen themselves, that Great Britain will never pursee an aggressive or warlike policy toward any great power or combination of powers. It must be a danger which threatens the vital interests of the empire that will induce England to draw defensive sword against a powerful aggressor. This national determination not to fight unless practically forced to do so accounts for the idea that it will be sufficient in such a war for England merely to defend herself and her posto decide the issue, according to the natural popular inference, it is only necessary that England should be omnipotent or nearly so upon

But it is almost an axiom of war that success cannot be won by a merely defensive policy. A successful defence does not mean victory. It by no means assures peace. A counter stroke is necessary in order to end any great struggle of nations, and England is unable or unprepared at this moment to deliver such a counter stroke against any powerful antagonist who may challenge her. It is this fact, this vital, all-deciding fact, which has been forced upon the attention of the English people this week in a remarkable series of articles by Sir Charles Dilke, whose au-thority as an exponent of the modern art of war none will question. It is no exaggeration to say that he has startled and aroused the country by his temperate yet alarming statement of the situation. A successful defence of the empire, he points out, has perhaps been provided, but a way of making peace has not.

The luminous exposition of the situation which Sir Charles has made is not confined to a mere argument in favor of increasing the British Army in numbers and equipment. It comprices a clear view of the tremendous crisis which Europe is now facing, and a statement of broad military principles as striking in its way as was Capt. Mahan's revelation of the importance of sea power. And in order to reach the largest public, Sir Charles wisely addressed his discussion of the subject to the Daily Mail. Advocates of disarmament and arbitration all the world over will be interested in Sir Charles's brief preliminary remarks on this topic. They come from a man who is not only one of the ablest statesmen of the day but is above all in-tensely practical. He says:

"Some people think that if our navy is strong mough we need no army at all. Other people an understanding among all the powers. Others, again, are of opinion that arbitration is a uni-

"As for arbitration, Mr. Frederic Harrison has pointed out that, in the case of an unpopular ver like ourselves, with enormous interests in all parts of the globe bringing us into conflic with every other power, the effect of setting up arbitration as a principle might be to increase the pressure upon us, by combination of other powers, to squeeze us out of vital interests under pleasant forms rather than the forms of downright threat. If we are to arbitrate on everything we shall very soon be called upon to arbitrate on matters which we shall think or which will be absolute ly vital toour existence or our honor, or, at least, to our self-respect as a great nation. The point as which we shall have to place our backs against the wall will probably be reached more rapidly than it would be under present circumstances.

"The most marked case in history of the piling up by allies of unacceptable demands addressed to a single power was in the case of a great power which had, as we have, interfered in all parts of the world, and incurred, as we have, great unpopularity. Louis XIV., just before the treaty of Utrecht, was in our position, and if he had gone to arbitration would have suffered more than he did by holding on.

"Undoubtedly we are able to disarm. We are the first of naval powers, and we can stop building with the probability that other powers will, to some extent, if we do so, reduce their fleets. It would carry me wide of my present subject to argue, as I have had to do in the House of Commons, against the policy of this suggestion. Multary disarmament we could not bring about by undertaking it ourselves. Russia could, if she pleased, reduce her immense peace army with safety, but any disarmament on the part of Germany or of France would be likely, under their modern systems of short service and of rapid mobilization, to be even more fraudulent than was the disarmament of Prussia after Jens. The Swiss have long since shown what a magnificent army, except in cavalry, can be created upon a mere militia system."

it is upon the problem, How to end a war, that Sir Charles chiefly relies for his proof of the need of a powerful British army. This is

Without an army it is difficult to see how. under certain circumstances which may easily arise in war, and would be inevitable in some of the wars in which we might be engaged against our wish, peace could be made unless we had the power to bring it about as It has always een brought about before, namely, by the use of an expeditionary force and by land war, with or without aliles. This difficulty of making peace is one of those which the public has never faced. To repulse, for example, a Russian attack on India would not bring about a state of peace, and counter-stroke against the Russian Empire is not conceivable by purely naval means, while it is difficult by any."

Sir Charles has no sympathy, even from purely defensive standpoint, with the idea that Englant is safe from invasion. He says:

"With regard to invasion, I might plead that successive Governments and their military advisers have admitted its possibility and bave shaped their policy toward meeting it; and also that the military authorities of the great Continental military powers have always pronounced It to be feasible, and have, with much frankness, explained to us by what means it could be carried out. Voltaire had not lived with Frederick the Great for nothing, and knew a good many modern maxims of war. He says: 'Always do what your enemy fears that you may possibly dare to attempt. Luck gives one a single time the chance of a decisive blow, "That is the Prussian military view with re-

gard to the inv sion of this country. But it is really unuevessary to discuss the question of its possibility, because no reasonable man will, I think, dany that there is a need for providing for home defence, which is sufficient in itself and unanswerable. In time of serious war it might be necessary, and it probably would be we the House of Commons and may i. Mr.

Editor, add, no one who knows the press—can doubt but that sending away the fleet in time of serious war, in face of rumors of concentration of a picked force of infantry and artillery across the sea, would mean panie. This panie could only be calmed, with the effect of proper freedom being allowed the Admiralty, if the public could be assured that our mobilization for home defence was working smoothly, and that a large force, at all events of infantry with field artillery, could be relied upon to resist invasion. "No one who knows the true condition of the

home army, of the militia, and of the volunteers, can imagine that we possess an army fit at a sudden call for any of the duties which I have described. As I am dealing at this moment with invasion, let me say at once that the difficulties of transporting and landing a foreign army would undoubtedly be so great that the cossession of our present numbers, if they were properly commanded and organized, would ender invasion a foriorn hope-which no high foreign authority thinks it to be as matters stand. Our insular position would enable us to resist invasion with a comparatively small army -less than our present number of men with muskets-if that army were well organized and commanded. But at the present moment the volunteer battalions are of extraordinarily unequal merit; they are terribly short of officers; their command is not, as a rule, so provided for as to make us feel that they would be handled in the best way, and they are entirely unsupplied with a well-trained field artillery, which is specially required by young troops. The militis, I may add, are also wholly unsupplied with field artillery, and the regular army itself has a shorter proportional supply of field artillery than has any other army in the world."

In emphasiging the fact that self-defence will ot suffice in the threatened struggle Sir Charles says: "The country has never yet fully faced either the extent of our unpopularity er the dangers of combination against us, and the practical impossibility of avoiding those dangers except by greater sacrifice for both naval and military defence than it makes as yet. There is, moreover, a preference in the public mind for sedentary modes of defence. It is admitted that we are not likely to engage in a war with a great power forced on by our own action. and in expressing willingness to accept such a war forced on us by others invading our inter-ests or trampling on our honor, our people cling to the idea that, our policy being defensive, our weapons must be defensive, too.

"I need not, perhaps, point out at length that this view is absolutely opposed to unanimous military and naval opinion and to the uniform teaching of history. However inoffensive and however purely defensive our policy may be, when war becomes unavoidable we shall have to carry out that war by violent measures of offence, if we are in a position to take them, and if we are not in that position, we shall be at a great disadvantage. We already have a far larger purely sedentary expenditure and force than has any other power in the world, and we still show a tendency to increase our fortresser and garrisons, as contrasted with our field armies. It is necessary to protest against the popular doctrine upon which this peculiarity is

Turning for a moment from the military to the political situation, Sir Charles warns his countrymen against relying upon the aid of Italy or any other ally, and emphasizes the fact that a war against England has now become far more probable than hostilities between continental powers. "The Triple Alliance and the Dual Alliance," he points out, "are not very solid understandings. They have ceased to con respond to the real facts of the case. No war is less likely than a war between them; and a world-wide war in which some of both the supsed sides would take part against ourselves is infinitely more probable than a war confined to the continent of Europe.
"It is sufficient in contemplating the need for

high national insurance to regard the fact that the French Republic is every day more and more easing to have aims at variance with the aims of Germany, while Germany appears to be as anxious to be friendly to France as she admittedly and undoubtedly is to be friendly with Russia. The trend of continental affairs ever since the war scare of 1875 has been steadily in the direction of a solid reconciliation between powers whose northern face extends from Brest to Behring Sea. There is an admitted and obvious increase of the points in which our interests are brought into conflict with the common nterests of these powers; and it is only necessary to indicate the present state of things in China, and our loss of influence there in the last three years, as compared with the German-French-Russian combination, to prove the truth

"Everything that is young and vigorous in Germany and France is turning its energy and its attention away from the continent of Surope and toward colonization in Africa and influence in the East. The permanent policy of Russia, which brings her into eventual possible conflict with ourselves, frames in well enough with the German and French policy; and colonial competition and commercial competition, arous ing as they do irritation in this country, make t the more probable that powers, none of can be said to be overfriendly to ourselves, will continue on a course which frees their governments from any dangers, and which at the same time makes us wince. The policy of Bismarck, as repeatedly explained by himself, again holds the field-the policy of friendship with Russia and reconciliation with France. The most pop ular act-in his own country-which the Gorman Emperor has committed was the sending of his telegram about the Transvaal; and the aggresagainst our policy in China has also peculiarly Emperor William's own, and also

popular in his country.

"Mr. Goschen has said that when stress comes upon us we shall not be without allies; meaning, no doubt, that Italy invariably follows on policy, and is our steady friend in time of peace. History is full of warnings against trusting is time of really dangerous war to such imaginary alliances. It is no reflection upon the Italian to suggest that they may be no more able to ac was Austria able to carry out her promises to France in face of the defects of the French Army revealed by the mobilization of July, 1870. We have before now had to direct our navy to seize. in time of peace, the fleet of an ally about to be coerced into hostility, and I had sooner trust to our own military and naval preparations than to any alliance, except one of those alliances which we might hope to contract in time of war were we as strong as our interests demand."

It is not necessary to enter into the details of Sir Charles Dilke's indictment of the British War Department. It constitutes a great national scandal of scarcely less proportions than the pension frauds in the United States. The British Army costs in round numbers about \$185,000,000 per year, but this so-called army and its equipment exists chiefly upon paper Its deficiencies and its largely bogus character have long been pointed out by a few of the mill tary members of the House of Commons, but the public have paid little attention. Specific criticisms have occasionally been met by some makeshift proposal which has meant no real im-provement. Sir Charles says upon this point:

"The army reformers point out, indeed, that we had no home army in the modern sense, and were assured that we should have one by the use of our reserve. We pointed out that our cavalry vere without horses, and a reserve of horses was created, and credit claimed for its creation. We pointed out that there was no plan of war, and no joint view of the military and naval forces and of their respective duties. This was admitted by the Hartington Commission, and credit taken for the creation of the Committee of the Cabinet, now presided over by the Duke of Devonshire; the step having been taken after say a word on the subject of pensions. His callony of the veterans who fought for the preservation of the Union was gweinly applicated but when he declared that he was not in accord with the effort to curtait the pension list; and that be seen effective. We pointed out the deficiency in the battle-training of our forces, as compared with every other army in the world, and the coult has been that a Manœuvres bill, which was dropped most improperly and unnecessarily in 1896, was pushed through the House of Commons, by great pressure applied by the military mombers, in 1897, but with the unfortunate that the intention was to held large. public pressure had been brought to bear by Gen. Chosney, Mr. Arnold-Foarter, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, and myself, but taken in a form in which we have reason to fear it has not been effective. We pointed out the deficiency in the battle-training of our forces, as compared with every other army in the world, and the result has been that a Manœuvres bill, which was dropped most improperly and unnecessarily in 1896, was pushed through the House of Commons, by great pressure applied by the military

manœuvres every three or five years. We shall have to push again to cause these manœuvres are essential to efficiency, to be held every year. The concentration of cavalry in large masses has been insisted on by all of us for years, and the principle has been tardily adopted. The increase of field artillery has

been repeatedly pressed by me, and the increase of the artillery is tardily to be proposed in 1899. "In some matters there has been positive decline of late. Such has been the difficulty of recruiting (under conditions which we have all of us pointed out for years were the worst conceiv able), that the minimum height and chest measurement of recruits have been reduced; that a large number of boys who do not come up to these requirements have been admitted; that recruits who die like files if sent to India or the tropics, or even to Mediterranean stations, under 20, have been sent in increasing numbers, under 120, have been sent in increasing numbers, under that age, if not to India, yet to stations where fever is prevalent—it being admitted, moreover, it must be remembered, that the age of recruits is habitually overstated by the recruits themselves to an extent which is almost inconceivable, and which vitates the statistics. The Government, now adopting from one of us—namely, Mr. Arnoid-Forster—his phrase, have decided that if it is nocessary to continue to enlist these boys, they shall in future be enlisted and rated as boys. The deficiency in the marching powers of the infantry, and the fact that, while Swiss militiamen can march with their heavy pack as well as can Franch two-and-a-half-year men, or derman two-year solders, our men for years never marched in marching order, are now admitted." large number of boys who do not come up to

mitted."

It is not necessary to enumerate further. Sir Charles Dilke has all but demonstrated to the British public that while the Empire might successfully defend itself, it cannot expect to whip the enemy in a great war. It is an unexpected and a disturbing revelation. Not only in Parliament at the coming seesion, but throughout the country, there will be an imperious demand for the speedy introduction of radical and farresching reforms in army administration.

H. R. C.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

"If it were not for the women who have bank eccounts," said a paying teller last week, "the routine of banking business would be deadly dull. Whenever clerks from different banks come together one unfalling source of amusement is the recital of what women have been doing in the banking business. For instance, several days ago a woman went into the office of the Hamilton Trust Company in Brooklyn

of the Hamilton Trust Company in Brooklyn and asked:

"Is Mr. Hamilton here!"

"No, madam, said the clerk, who remembered her as a woman who had started an account the week previous.

"Where is he! asked the woman.

"I don't know, madam, Mr. Alexander Hamilton is dead, you know."

"I didn't know it, said the woman. 'Oh, dear, I'm so sorry. Now, how on earth am I to get my money!' and before the clerk could explain she rushed out.

Yesterday morning furnished the first opportunity for New Yorkers to see what effect the new asphalt and the bicycles would have on Fifth avenue. The result was discouraging. It looked from Twenty-third street to Fifty-ninth street as if a small section of the Boulevard nad been transferred to Fifth avenue. The sidewalks were fairly well crowded and there was more than usual brilliancy in the dreesing of many of the women. But the bicycles seemed to threaten a final destruction of the Sunday parade, so far as Fifth avenue is concerned. If the bicyclists continue as numerous as they were yesterday and as varied in character, Madison avenue will finally be selected and the question of the direction that the Sunday morning crowd will take will then be settled. Yesterday there were tandems supplied with gongs that clanged with the same freedom that they do on the Coney Island cycle track, and there were as many and as varied specimens of riders. In the space of a few minutes at one time two wheels collided and one tandem a block furtherup town was totally disabled by a collision with another machine. These episodes are a little too enlivening for the Sunday morning crowd, which, whether it is a church parade and must respect the proprieties more than the bicyclists make possible now. and there was more than usual brilliancy in the

Horace Waldo, who died at Tuxedo last week had the well-earred reputation of being one of the best amateur shots in this country, and he was not only a good shot, but a thorough sports-man. He inherited a competency and devoted much of his time until within the last few years to hunting and fishing. It was said several years ago that Mr. Waldo had shot over every well-known preserve in this country. Mr. Waldo was not only a good story teller himself, but he was the here of one which his friends told against him. Mr. Waldo did not deny it. He was a member of a reception committee of the New York club which entertained Thackeray when he first came to this country. Mr. Waldo entered the club late on the evening of the reception, and he found a strongly built, baldheaded man standing at one end of the roem surrounded by a lot of club members. Being "dared" by a friend, Mr. Waldo walked over to the stranger and slapping him on the back said: "I do love a man with a bald head." The man in this instance proved to be Thackeray. The joke was explained to him, and he accepted Mr. Waldo's apology in good part. years ago that Mr. Waldo had shot over every

Mrs. Victoria Claffin Woodhull Martin, whose areer has been interesting England and the United States for many years, is on her way to New York, according to her agent in this city, to work for humanity, whatever that may nean. Since the death of her husband a year ago, Mrs. Martin has enjoyed a large income, and her projects for humanity will not be hampered now by a lack of money, unless they are executed on an unusually expensive scale. The familiar "projects for humanity" in this city up to data have demanded nothing more expensive than the hiring of a hall, and Mrs. Martin is abundantly able to hire any hall in New York. Her agent says that she may establish somewhere in this country a Temple of Science, over which she will preside for the benefit of future generations. Mrs. Martin has been credited with some very frank opinions on subjects that have been discussed by Annie Hesant, and her agent amounces that in the proposed "Temple of Science" she will teach "such methods of humanitarian government as shall fit future generations to combat successfully and overcome the financial, mental, moral, and physical obstacles that now retard their progress." The proof of her theories rests rather indefinitely with future generations. pered now by a lack of money, unless they are

When Maurice Grau brings his new tenor to this city next winter they will doubtless be neasured by the standard that Jean de Reszke has set up here, and that is a difficult one for anybody to approach. No doubt they will protest in turn against the public admiration for the popular tenor as all others who have sung within recent years have done. Salignad used to say that it was unfair to demand that he be any better than one-seventh as good as Jean de Reszke, in view of the fact that he received only one-seventh of the salary paid to his more illustrious associate. Herr Kraus of the Damrosch company believes that New York will never accept any other tenor so long as De Reszke is able to sing a note, and he attributes to this fact his fallure to find here snything like the popularity or critical praise that comes to him in Germany. M. Ibos, who has been singing some of Jean De Reszke's most popular rôles here, is also convinced that the De Reszke cult is so firmly established as to make the chances of success for any other tenor who comes here very difficult indeed. M. Ibos, who is a highly popular singer in France, Spain and some other countries, is not the kind of singer that American audiences like. So M. Ibos is more disappointed than Herr Kraus.

"All this talk of De Reszke," said M. Ibos, and high salarles in New York is nothing. Once I received \$2,500 for one appearance at Covent Garden. Did Jean de Reszke ever get that much salary there! Did any other tenor living ever receive that for one performance; No. I am the solitary person that did. So why talk of Jean de Reszke sy great salaries in America when I am the solitary singer who got \$2,500 at Covent Garden."

What M. Ibos says about his salary at Covent the Damrosch company believes that New York

500 at Covent Garden." What M. Ibos says about his salary at Covent Gardon has been substantiated on very good authority. He did get \$2,500 from Sir Augustus Harris. He had been engaged for a number of appearances at that sum. But after the first night he was allowed to take the entire sum if he would not sing again. So he got \$2,500 for one appearance.

United States Senator Thurston of Nebraska ame a cropper at the Lincoln dinner given by the Union League Club of Brooklyn on Saturday night when he tried to stir up his listeners on the matter of pensions. Senator Thurston was scheduled to speak on Lincoln and Grant, and he availed himself of the opportunity to say a word on the subject of pensions. His

ACTORS IN NEW PLAYS. CLEVER WORK IN "OH, SUSANNAM!"
AND "WAY DOWN BASE,"

osephine Hall and Fritz Williams in the Pau

at Hayt's-Phube Davies and Odell Wil-Josephine Hall in "Oh, Susannah!" is most of the time like a blended clown and pantaleon in a pantomime. She pulls mugs and does stunte like the clown, and she gets knocked about like the pantalons. Miss Hall has an clastic face. It is pretty when she lets it alone and ugly when she makes her muscles distort it. She is lithe and spry and able to render her activity grotesque. These abilities in low comedy are rare in a young and comely weman. They equip her adequately to treat the fun of her present rôle at Hoyt's with all the viotence which its nature demands. The humo of Aurora diminishes so soon as she believes she is really to marry her adored employer and prepares herself for the ceremony. The old-fashloned dress which she puts on is quaint and unusual, and some of her opportunities are enough to afford real fun; but the improbability of the situation becomes too apparent. Doubtles this was meant by the authors as merely an unimportant episode, as the rôle of Aurora must have been before it was elaborated for the sake of the London actress who was to play the slavey. The twist which was given to the farce is discernible. The staid old lady who is put into the bathtub, after she has been ouffed and jostled, and is finally thrown into the street, makes it clear that an extension of "Char-ley's Aunt" was the first idea of this farce, with ley's Aunt" was the firstildes of this farce, with its final adjustment, through her kindness, of the troubles of the young wife. The main theme of "Oh, Susannahi" was evidently the intrigue. But Louis Frear, and possibly a distant thought of Miss Hall—who used to be plain "Josie" in her "Evangeline" days—led the three authors to develop Aurera to her precent importance. Certainly that effort accombilished the purpose and the old flavor of the intrigue was agreeably modified by the new character as Miss Hall plays it. Lotta Crabtree used to de the same kind of acting as Diokena's Marchioners. Memory is a maker of halos for stage favorites. Miss Crabtree has been out of sight long enough to be recollected fondly and flatteringly. Many will therefore disagree with the assertion that Miss Hall is quite the equal of Miss Crabtree in the caricature of the London slavey. The more famous actress was qualit in personality, comic drellery was at her easy command, she was guided by good brains of her own and she was proficient in the tricks of the stage. But the newer delineator of the English servant girl possesses those gifts and accomplishments of mirth, and, besides, commands an emotional power which the other did not. In "Oh, Susannahi" at a point where the girl's lovesick antics have thrown the spectators into uproarious laughter, she turns like a flash on her seemiler rivals, voices her passion in slang and declares that she will "struggle with them." The outbreak is no less absurd than anything that has come before. But it is so heartfelt that the laughing stops on the intant, and, upon her exit, enthusiastic applause brings her back.

It looks in "Oh, Susannahi" as though Frits its final adjustment, through her kindness, of It looks in "Oh, Susannahl" as though Frits

Williams's pathetic air of complete hopelessness were his most valuable comic possession. He shows this to particular advantage when, under the accumulation of his troubles, he is about to succumb. Every time he leaves the scene it is with an amusing expression of distress, and there is no other note in his acting of the perplexed hero which is half so funny. The "Char-ley's Aunt" idea has clung to the stage with singular persistency, and it is evidently appreciated still more in London than here. Whatever its origin may have been the idea is highly English Other nations have laughed long and heartily at that farce, but none has taken it to its bosom with the same enthusiasm. Marion Lester gives a good idea of a type that is much exag gerated. Fritz Williams's agility make him an admirable actor in the French and jerman farces, and the particular pathos of his attitude at some times suits excellently the later scenes of the farce. Alfred Hickman who has lost flesh alarmingly since he appeared in "Triiby," gives a touch of character to the role of a fop. But the pulchritude of his Little Billee days seems to be a thing of the past. The episodes which were undoubtedly the main parts of the play before Aurora took the centre of the stage deal with the mistake made by an impecunious nephew in believing that his aunt is a male friend of his disguised in order to deceive him. The real aunt is to arrive later. Her first humiliation comes when her nephew, who has never seen her, pokes her in the ribs, chucks her under the chin, and completes the list of his indignities by rushing her out of the house. In the second act she returns for an explanation. The nephew has just decided to take a bath. The door is open and the audience sees the room, Mr. Williams, incarnating the nephew, turns on the water, which flows convincingly. When the door is shut the water is still audible. This realism makes one tremble for what the result may be when Mr. Williams decides to come out of the bathroom. But he appears in a dressing gown over a puir of pajamas. The aunt has again arrived, and he is nervous. Still mistaking her who has lost flesh alarmingly since he appeared over a pair of pajamas. The aunthas again arrived, and he is nervous. Still mistaking her for his disguised friend, he carries her to the bath rub, and drops her in. As amusing in its way is her appearance in the last act. Her clothes have been sent down to dry. So she appears in a blanket and a frock coat. On her head she puts a red fes, for no other purpose appearently than to be mistaken for her nephew by the friend who disguised himself. She hears the story of her treatment, and is so well satisfied by the explanation that the solution, which looked quite impossible, is finally reached.

In the enowarorm in " Way Down East" the flakes do not fall upon the whole stage, which is set to show a rustic kitchen, but are driven by and against the small square panes of a shows tiny drifts of the snow. The flakes do not flutter lazily down, but are wind-driven in slanting lines. The faint rattle of sleet against the glass and the whistle of wind outdoors are ccurately reproduced. The effect is such that the snow on those who come in is like powder. nd can readily be dusted off. No flakes mingle with the hot headed hero's locks and refuse to melt. The heroine is not obliged, as she raises her eyes in supplication, to unsettle the balance that bits of white paper maintain on the tip of her nose. All such uncomfortable evidence of unreality is swept away. It is seen through the open door and the window beside it. It is a question, however, if Phoebe Davies couldn't encounter misplaced snowflakes, and villainous persecution at one and the same time and still be dignified and convincing. Her share in the play's abundant rusticity is slight, as abe is among and not of the country types that are presented, and is rather the unfortanate heroine of melodrama. From the first sight of her the nature of her case is evident. There follow seems in which the hero pleads his heart's cause, and which she feels it her duty to deny him, ending with her assortion that she cannot be any man's wire. Then the villain has his dishonorable offers spurned. Thesincidents would be conventionally melodramatic but for the actress's deft treatment of them. In it is not one ranting speech, and even her discomfiture of her persecutor is a scomplished with quiet intensity that nightly brings her several recalls. She is tearful rather than proudly resentful, and handk rehiefs are in her nose. All such uncomfortable evidence of her several recalls. She is tearful rather than proudly resentful, and handk rehiefs are in demand with such of her hearers as are at all quick in their sympathy with distressed hero-

A good bit of acting is done in "Way Dow East" by Odell Williams. He is a harsh father when his purposes are crossed and a jovial old chap at other times. Neither by the parts in which this actor has been seen recently nor by nature is he happily outfitted for the portrayal of unrelenting severity. He is well known in humorous rôles, is almost sure to be greeted, by some of his auditors, at least, as always a bidder for laughter. This sort of listener feels that he mustn't miss one bit of the fun, and when follity gives way to sternaces he is ant to miss the transition and laugh at the wrong moment. Mr. Williams's wide figure and round face are better suited to smiles than frowns and make better suited to smiles than frowns and make harshness a much more difficult task for him than, say, for Charles Groves, whose Uncle Gregory in "A Pair of Spectacles" was a currently on merely on the strength of his tooks. So it is greatly to Williams's credit that his audience is one with him, whether his humor be good or bad. He is laughable in his blundering, good-natured urging of his son toward as avoid that the young man does not went be good or bad. He is saughable in his blundering, good-natured urging of his son toward an avowal that the young man does not want to make, and which the object of it, herself pushed into the matter by the old farmer, does not want to receive. After, as he thinks, bringing that two young folks to a point where his son must make a preposal of marriage, he retires, returning in a few moments with his hands over his face and announcing that he is coming. Moanwhile his wishes have not been forwarded in the least, and in the knowledge of this lies fun for the audience. Quite as effective, in its way, is his denouncing first the horoine and then the viliain. A disclosure of the pride that underlies a mother's love for her son is one of the author's best points in this play. The son is in love with a woman whom the mother believes to be an outcast and whom she berstre for enshaving her boy. The younger woman replies that she did not encourage the young man, that she had cone and that she had regard her as he had done and that she had This Postal Card was Sent to Over 25,000 People

> THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL 421-427 Arch Street PHILADELPHIA

Owing to the great demand for copies of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL for January, 1898, the edition is entirely exhausted, and we will therefore be obliged to commence your subscription with the number for February, 1898. Each issue is almost entirely sold out on publication. For this reason we regret we are unable to grant the requests made to date subscriptions from back numbers of the magazine, though it would be our pleasure to comply therewith. It is possible that you may be able to obtain the desired copies from your local newsdealer, who may chance to have some back numbers on hand.

We trust this explanation will prove satisfactory, and thank you for your Very truly yours,

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"What's the reason you don't, want my boy's love!" she domands, as if the other had hinted that it wasn't worth having, and with her next words she, is saying that she wishes she had never seen the young woman.

Henri Laveden is the fortunate author of two plays which have found success in Paris. "Catharine," acted at the Theatre Français a few weeks ago, has proved entirely acceptable to Paris audiences, and now at the Gymnase a comedy of French life called "The New more complete. The only play of M. Lavedan ever seen here was "The Prince d'Auree," which was called "An American Duchess," and suggested the original very slightly. The next important play of the French stage will be Sardou's "Pamela," written for Réjane, and it is expected to make as great a triumph as "Mme. Sans-Gene" won. It will be followed Francais, which is to be "The Martyr," by Jean Richepin. It is a play of life among the early Christians in Rome, and will be pre-sented with great scenic splendor. Attention was called to the work last spring, when the author demanded that it be returned to him author demanded that it be returned to him unless, it, was produced within a certain time. Not only authors, but actors, who sometimes wait for several years before they are able to get an appearance, are impatient at the deliberate methods of the National French theatre. Sarah Bernhardt, who has not met with success in one of the plays acted at her theatre this winter, has finally been compelled to retire temporarily from the stage. It is said that she will give up the Revalsance Theatre and take the Porte St. Martin, now managed by Coquelin, who is to return to the Comedie Française. Réjane will then, according to the present rumers, take the Renalesance, which Sarah Bernhardt has found too small for the poetiodramas he is anxious to produce. Then Antoine will come to the Gymnase and conduct his free theatre enterprise there. "The Geishas" is shortly to be sung in Paris in French.

Eleonora Duse, Erneste Zacconi, and other distinguished Italian actors will be seen in D'Annunzio's "La Ville Morte" in Milan, Rome and Napies during the next month. This sottles the story that it would not be acted, owing to its failure in Paris. It is now said that Duse will go to London in the spring to play there "The Second Mrs. Tanquerar," Zacconi received the prize offered annually by the municipality. It was called "The Golden Wedding" and failed utterly,

Sudermann's "Johannes" has crowded the theatre in Berlin, notwithstanding the unfavorable comment with which it was first received. Its production in other German elities has met, with guecess, so far as, the public is concerned. The disappointment over the first purformance has later been attributed to the interperture in the play aroused by the preliminary advertisement, which led the spectators to anticipate a greater sensation than any drama could have supplied. Helem Odion, when she comes to this country, will be seen in "Josephine." Nora." "Magda, and a new play from the Spanish. It is said that Marie Geishinge will also return here in March.

Arthur Eggeling, who w unless,it, was produced within a certain time Not only authors, but actors, who sometimes

with "Hamlet" has ofolight out this information concerning an earlier invasion by Englishmen:

"It may be interesting to point out that a company of English comedians carried 'Hamlet' to Germany toward the end of the sixteenth century, when a rough German translation of the play was made and left behind. The earliest record of a performance of 'Hamlet, a Prinz in Dennemarck,' by 'the English actors' must be attributed to the year 1626, but according to Mr. Israel Gollanez, it is just possible that we have some portion of the lost pre-Shakespearean 'Hamlet' in a German MSS, version bearing the date 'Pretz, Oct. 27, 1710,' which is probably a late and modernized copy of a much older manuscript. This play, 'Fratricide Punished, or Prince Hamlet of Denmark, was first printed in 1781, and has been frequently republished since then."

Two plays by English literary men are soon to be seen on the London stage. One of these is by no less a person than George Meredith. His novel, "The Egoist," will be made into a play Morley Roberts has written "The Leading Lady," a drama of stage life, shortly to be seen.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Bramer III. The Rev. Dr. John W. Kramer, secretary of the Church Congress in the United States and

stein & Looke's stables at 321 East Third

street, was kicked in the groin by one of the horses he was caring for on Saturday night and cled yesterdry morning. Regers was 38 years sid and lived at 519 East Mouston street.

rector of the Church of the Holy Spirit at Bath Beach, is seriously ill at his home. Dr. Kramer is suffering from a complication of physical troubles, the result of overwork. Milled by a Morse's Mick. Julius Rogers, a hostler employed in BernBURGLARS IN AN OYSTER BOOTH. They Ate Clam Chowder and Oysters Until

Thomas J. Murray, alias Bull Murray, of 627 West Fifty-second street, and Nicholas Law-rence, alias John Miller, of 623 West Fifty-second street, both described by the police as wellknown crooks, broke in Henry Vanderwort's oyster booth, at 786 Eleventh avenue, early yesterday, and, lighting the kerosene stove, warmed some left-over clam chowder. After eating that they started on the ovaters, each one taking his turn at opening while the other

ate.

They were collared by a policeman and held later in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court, each in \$1,000 for trial on a charge of burglary.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises ... 6 55 | Sun sets. . 5 34 | Moon rises. 1 39 RION WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook.18 87 | Gov.Isl'd. 1 09 | Hell Gate.. 8 02

Arrived-SUNDAY, Feb. 18

Rs Christine, Larsen, Shields. Ss Pauls, Hettmeyer, Rotterdam, Ss Arabla, Schroder, Hamburg. Ss Dore, Mitchell, St. Vincent. Ss Aladdin, Schjott, Cardensa. Es John Englis, Braug, Portland. Ss H. M. Whitney, Hallett, Boston. Ship Louise, Loof. London.

(For later arrivals see First Page.) ARRIVED OUT.

se Friesland, from New York, at Antwerp. Se Boadicea, from New York, at London.

Se La Bretagne, from New York for Havre, passed Rs Grecian Prince, from New York for Newcestle, SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS. sa Friedrich der Grosse, from Cherbourg for New

Bs Campania, from Queenstown for New York. SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Bs Comanche, from Jacksonville for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Maile Close. roquels, Charleston El Sud, New Orleans, Dunstan, Barbadoes. 2 00 P M Sall Thursday, Feb. 17. State of Nebraska, Glasgow 11 00 A M

Due To-Day. .Shields . Heghany

Havana Bermuda. Jamaica Para St Lucia Due Thursday, Feb. 17 Due Friday, Feb. 18 Ginagow Antwerp Gibraitar Galvestor

Due Saturday, Feb. 19

J. J. HUMPHREYS'S 63D BIRTHDAY. One of His Many Brothers Arrested for Color

James A. Humphreys of 209 East Nineteenth street was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning by Policeman Sackett of the Charles street station, who charged him with intoxication, acting in a disorderly manner, shouting, annoying the neighborhood, and refusing to go into the house after being ordered three times so to do at 2 o'clock in the morning

three times so to do at 2 o'clock in the morning in front of 15 Bank street."

Mr. Humphrey's had a number of persons of his own name with him as witnesses. Must of them were his brothers. They exudence to Magistrate Flammer that the brothers of John J. Humphreys went to his house at 15 Bank street Saturday night to give him a surprise party on the occasion of his 63d birthday. Mixed sie was served, and a consequent slight hisrity at the front gate was rothing calling for police interference, they said. John V. Humphreys, a young lawyer, son of the man whose birthday was being celebrated, testified that it was the first trouble there had been in the house in five years.

Business Notices.

Pearls and all kinds of Precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Borflinger's American Cut Glass. WEDDING PRESENTS

Augostura Bitters, the great regulator of the

MUNCHE. -On Saturday morning, Mary E. Busche. Puneral on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from the house, 527 East 146th st. Kindly omit flowers. Interment in Greenwood about 3:30 o'clock.

CAMMEYER.—At Genoa, Italy, Feb. 13, 1898, Catherine M., beloved wife of Alfred J. Came Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIS.—At the Montoflore Home, on the 18th inst., after a long tliness, Gerzon Davis, aged 78 years. Funeral on Monday, Feb. 14, at 10 A. M., from the Monteflore Home, West 138th st. and Boulevard. HELMAN, -At Hoboken, on Friday, Peb. 11, 1888, Jennie, beloved wife of William Dielman, in the S5th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the fu-

neral services on Monday, Feb. 14, 1898, at 1 P. M., at her late residence, 710 Hudson at. EDMUNDS .- Suddenly, on Friday, the 11th inst.

Eva R., beloved wife of William A. Edmunds. funeral to-day at 12 M. sharp from 1225 Intervals av., near 169th at. HITCHCOCK. -At 43 West 57th st., on Feb. 10, in

the 65th year of his age, the Rev. William A. Hitchcock, D. D., S. T. D. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church on Monday at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Waterbury, Conn. HOLAHAN. -On Friday, February 11, at his restdence, 5 Temple at., Thomas J. Holzhan. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the

st., on Monday, Feb. 14, at 10:80 A. M. SOLINE .- At Albany, on Feb. 18, Mary Hoffman Joline, widow of Col. Charles Oliver Joline

Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. ONES. - In the 91st year of his age, Duniel L. Jones, Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 70 Eckibbin st., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuntday

evening, Feb. 15, at 5 o'clock, EWTON. - On Friday, Feb. 11, at his residence, Braemar, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, George B. Newton, in the 65th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to

attend the funeral services, which will be held at Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Monday, Feb. 14. 80 half past 12 o'clock, on arrival of 11:30 train from New York. Interment private. THOMAS. -On Sunday, Feb. 13, Charles E. Thomas,

Notice of funeral hereafter. 1848, Robert Burns, son of Alexander G. and Lile Han Troup, aged 3 years 2 months and 22 days.

Religious Motices.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

A. C. DIXON LECTURES This afternoon at 3, in Broadway Tabe tacle, cor, it is at and Broadway, on Deuteronium, J. H.

Mew Bublications.

COMPLIMENTARY BOOK, ladies attending free level ture "Studying French," to morrow, il o'close, FRENCH ACADEMY, 858 Broadway. Feb 4 D "Golden Ac." " Moll Planders." Apuleina's